

A new subspecies of *Melanargia larissa* from Turkey

(Lep. Satyridae)

by

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Abstract: In this paper, *Melanargia larissa karabagi* n. subsp. is described from Hakkari Province, in South-Eastern Turkey.

Melanargia larissa karabagi n. subsp. (Figs. 1, 2).

Holotype ♂: forewing 30 mm, expanse 52 mm.

Upperside of wings (Fig. 1): Wings almost completely covered with dark brown scales; basal part of wings with clearly defined light greenish-cream hairs; at forewing, base of costa greenish-cream; lower part of forewing cell, creamy scales almost invisible; postdiscal cream spots of forewing highly reduced; apical cream spots of forewing incomplete and reduced; blackish apical spot indistinct; antemarginal cream spots of forewing absent, except in space 1b; submarginal ocelli of hindwing concealed, only traces distinguishable in spaces 1c-3; antemarginal cream spots almost triangular in shape, separately developed; dark brown marginal line well developed; ciliae at forewing strongly, at hindwing weakly chequered with dark brown; termen somewhat serrated.

Underside of wings (Fig. 2): Ground colour creamy, forewing cell slightly bluish-grey in tone, with well defined dark brown transverse line; base of spaces 1a-1b dark brownish; median part of forewing dark brown; creamy postdiscal spots better developed than those of upperside, rather weakly developed in space of 1b; apical spot small, dark brown, with a miniature purplish pupil; apical part of forewing slightly light yellowish in tone; antemarginal dark brown line well developed; antemarginal creamy spots contiguously developed; marginal line brown, well defined; ground colour of hindwing cream, tending to yellowish; veins at basal part of wing dark brownish; basal and discoidal irregular transverse lines dark brown, well developed, former broken in cell and slipped distally, latter exhibits somewhat convexity between veins and thickened with dark brown scales; between these two lines, distal part rather suffused with dark brown scales; yellowish brown submarginal band of hindwing much more developed than any other subspecies of *M. larissa*, and complete between spaces of 1c-6, and partly reach to discoidal line along veins; submarginal ocelli dark brown, small in size, each with purplish pupils and generally broadly ringed with yellowish-cream, except in spaces of 4 and 6; antemarginal dark brownish line more or less zig-zag in shape; antemarginal creamy spots almost triangular; marginal line well developed. ♀♀ are unknown.

Paratypes (7 ♂♂): Forewing: 26-29 mm, average 27,62 mm; expanse 47-56 mm, average: 51,00 mm. Upperwide of wings: General appearance similar to holotype; creamy spots slightly variable in size, but always highly reduced.

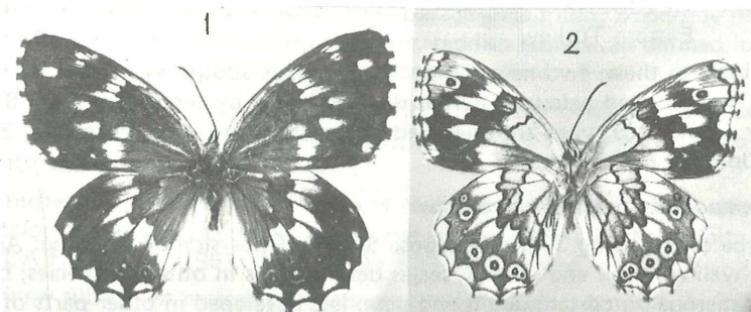
Underside of wings: General appearance similar to holotype; dark brown scales between basal and discoidal irregular lines of hindwing more or less suffused; submarginal ocelli variable in number, but absent in space of 4; submarginal dark brownish band always complete at all spaces and extends to base along veins.

Holotype (♂): Hakkari ca. 2000 m NN, 5.VII.1972; Paratypes: 4 ♂♂ Hakkari ca. 1900-2100 m NN, 5.VII.1972; 2 ♂♂ (old specimens) same locality 15.VII. 1974; 1 ♂ vicinity of Yüksekovala ca. 1800 m NN, 4.VII.1972, A. KOCAK leg.

All types are preserved in the Department of Systematic Zoology, Ankara.

Upperside of this new subspecies is similar to *syriaca* OBERTHÜR, 1894 (Etüd. Ent. XIX: p. 18, Pl. 8, f. 6, 8), inhabits at Amanos mts. in South Turkey, but markings of underside, mainly discoidal and basal irregular transverse lines and yellowish-brown submarginal band of hindwing greatly differ from it.

I have pleasure in dedicating this fine new subspecies of *Melanargia larissa* to Prof. Dr. TEVFİK KARABAĞ, who has valuable works on the Orthoptera fauna of Turkey.



Melanargia larissa karabagi n. subsp. (Holotype ♂):

Fig. 1: Upperside, Fig. 2: Underside.

(slightly enlarged)

Literatur

RÖBER, J. (1896): Neue Schmetterlinge aus dem Cilicischen Taurus. — Ent. Nachr. 22, 81-83.

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STAUDINGER, O. (1901): Catalog der Lepidopteren des Palaearktischen Faunengebietes. I. Teil, Berlin